



GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the Assembly:—

Since my communication to the Legislature at the commencement of the present session, the unusual derangement of the business operations of the community has been such, as in my judgment to render it the duty of the Executive to call your attention to the subject.

It was not then perceived that the order of the Treasury Department, directing the accruing receipts of the public moneys to be deposited in the local banks instead of the Bank of the United States, could essentially interrupt the business transactions of the community; nor is it now supposed that any necessary connection exists between that act, and the present state of commercial embarrassment.

Although it was known that the Bank of the United States had commenced a rapid curtailment of its debt anterior to the action of the government upon the deposits, and had actually reduced it more than four millions of dollars during the sixty days previous to the first of October, when the order of the Secretary took effect; yet as the government had directed the change to be made in a manner best calculated to avoid any pressure upon the bank, or injury to the community, it was not reasonable to suppose that the occasion would have been seized for the purpose of giving an unnecessary shock to business, much less of exciting a causeless panic. Certain it is, however, that since the change referred to, such has been the attitude assumed by that institution in regard to the local banks, that the latter are unable to afford to the community those assurances of future accommodations, which are so essentially necessary to inspire confidence among business men in entering into new engagements.

The partisans of that institution, and certain presses devoted to its recharter, by systematic and persevering efforts in disseminating distrust of the credit of our monied institutions, particularly those of this State, of the credit of individuals, of the resources of the country, and its ability to meet the crisis; and by endeavoring to fasten public opinion upon this act of the government as the cause of all the depression which has been experienced, as well as that which is daily predicted and held up to the public view in a distorted and exaggerated form; have also produced an excitement among the business community, calculated essentially to aggravate the pressure, and prolong its existence.

Looking at the immense wealth and resources of the country—presenting eternally, as indicated by the course of exchange, an appearance of prosperity unknown for many years, and internally, until within a short period, the same favorable appearance, as indicated by abundant crops, fair prices, active mercantile and manufacturing operations; it appears to be impossible that the existing state of things should have sprung from a cause so inadequate as the mere substitution of one place for another as the depository of the accruing receipts by the government.

Although the removal of the deposits, effected as it was prospectively, and operating upon the funds in hand, not by withdrawing the whole suddenly, but gradually, as the wants of the government required, furnished of itself no sufficient cause for the results which in point of time have followed it; yet it is said that its operation has been to derange the currency, to destroy confidence, and thus to produce the present embarrassment.

It is undoubtedly true that much of the pressure upon the money market has been occasioned by the destruction of confidence; but it is not easy to perceive how that is to be charged as the necessary consequence of the action of the government. It is the consequence of the attitude assumed by the Bank of the United States towards other banks—an attitude not necessary, although its advocates attempt to justify it, either as a measure of retaliation upon the government, or for the purpose of compelling those institutions to surrender or refuse to accept the public deposits.

Nor is it easy to perceive how the action of the government should of necessity derange the currency or the commercial operations of the country through the medium of domestic exchanges. The ability of the bank to conduct all ordinary

business, has not been essentially impaired, and its amount of discounted bills of exchange is at this moment as large or about as large as it ever has been. Whatever inconveniences may have resulted from its refusal latterly to furnish drafts at sight between its different offices at the usual rates, (and these inconveniences undoubtedly have been great,) would seem, therefore, to be of its own creation, or the result of that position in regard to the other banks which it has chosen to assume.

It is believed that the principal causes of the present embarrassment have no essential connection with the removal of the Deposites.

In December, 1830, the Bank of the United States commenced a rapid increase of its loans and circulation, and continued augmenting them until May, 1832, having within that period added about twenty-eight millions of dollars to its accommodations to the public, and over four millions to its notes in circulation. The necessary consequence of such a large and sudden increase of facilities to business men, was to encourage a corresponding liberality on the part of the local Banks, overaction in trade, and to stimulate to excess the industry and enterprise of the country. At all events, since that period, foreign commercial operations, domestic trade and manufactures, speculations in stocks, lands and produce, have been carried on to an extent and upon a scale before entirely unknown.

The policy of contraction on the part of the Bank, which immediately followed this unexampled expansion, had scarcely been commenced when the Tariff law of July, 1832, went into effect, the operation of which, with its subsequent modification, was well calculated to develop the injurious consequences of the overtrading which had preceded.

Under the former law, duties to the amount of about fifteen millions annually accrued upon imports at the port of New York, the payment of which was secured by bonds payable at different periods, some as long as eighteen months. As the merchandize was generally sold by the importer, soon after the execution of his bond for the duties, it is obvious that the credit afforded by the government was to him equivalent to so much capital until the time of payment should arrive. Before this time a fresh importation enabled him to create a new credit, and thus a very large amount of capital was constantly in use among those engaged in commercial pursuits.

The law of July, 1832, considerably reduced the amount of duties, while that of 1833, operated still further to diminish the capital of the importer thus derived from government credits, by admitting many new articles to the free list, by shortening the bonds in some cases, and by substituting cash payments on many articles subject to duty.

This law took effect on the 4th of March, 1833, and during the past year, the bonds of the preceding year have been falling due, while the shortened bonds and cash duties have created an additional demand for money, thus casting upon the importer the burthen of repaying the capitals formerly loaned to him by the government, and also of paying the cash duties required upon his recent importations. It has been estimated, that the effect of this law has been equivalent to the withdrawal from commercial investments of from twelve to thirteen millions of capital.

The depressed rate of foreign exchange, also, although an indication favorable to the general condition of the country, has, it is understood, prevented the drawing of considerable sums of money from Europe, the proceeds of produce, as well as of stocks sold abroad.

These causes, together with the rapid curtailment of its debt by the United States Bank, between the first days of August and December, amounting to nearly ten millions of dollars, and all operating upon a state of trade unusually and extravagantly extended, are supposed to be sufficient to account for most of the distress hitherto experienced.

The severity of the pressure in New York, has undoubtedly been very much mitigated, by placing the public deposits in the local banks, which have thereby been enabled to discount, and have actually discounted upwards of four millions more than they could otherwise have done.

And as the charter was soon to expire, and the Bank had actually commenced its curtailments some time previous to

the action of the government, that action would seem to have been indispensably necessary for the protection of the public, so far as the funds of the government would afford the means. This measure, however, which, as we have seen, involved no necessary destruction of individual confidence or craft, no necessary derangement of ordinary commercial operations, much less any necessity for the panic which has followed, has furnished to the Bank the pretext for placing itself in a new and menacing attitude, and to its partizans the occasion of wantonly sporting with the fears of the timid, the standing of the weak, the stability of the currency, and the credit of our monied institutions.

This Corporation, brought into existence for the purpose of subserving the general good, (if for any justifiable purpose,) seems to be bending the whole of its prodigious energies towards compelling the people, by force of pecuniary suffering, to acknowledge the necessity of its recharter.

Our constituents have distinctly expressed their unbiassed judgment upon the question of recharter; and I cannot doubt that they possess sufficient patriotism to meet any crisis which the controversy may produce, and that in the maintenance of principles of vital importance to themselves and to posterity, they will be ready to endure any pecuniary privation, rather than submit to the dictation of a great monied power.

From recent debates in the National Legislature; from the tone of the presses which advocate the cause of the Bank; from the language of public meetings; from the organizations of party; and from other indications too plain to be mistaken, the efforts on the part of the Bank seem to be directed specially against the monied institutions and the business relations of the State of New York. Under such circumstances, I deem it the imperative duty of the State, to put forth its energies to aid these institutions in the struggle, and to protect its citizens from oppression. Connected as these institutions are, with the industry and prosperity of the State, all classes of our constituents, whether agricultural, mercantile, or manufacturing, are equally interested in their welfare.

I am furnished by the Bank Commissioners, with a statement of the condition of the banks subject to their supervision on the fourth of March instant, by which it appears that their circulation had been diminished since the first day of January last, more than three millions of dollars; and that the country institutions, or those located out of the cities of New York and Albany, while they had reduced their loans and discounts only about \$600,000, had reduced their circulation about two millions of dollars. The entire resources of the country banks on the fourth of March, excluding the bank fund, amounted to \$21,984,000, and their entire liabilities to \$12,462,000. Notwithstanding the redemption, between those dates, of about two millions of their paper, the reduction of their specie was less than \$25,000; and their immediate means of redemption, consisting of specie at home and funds on deposit in Albany and New York, subject to be drawn at sight, amounted to more than their five per cent. of their whole circulation.

So far, therefore, as the banks themselves are concerned, I entertain not the slightest doubt, either of their present or future ability to meet any crisis that can occur; but under a state of things which may be imagined, a proper regard for their own safety, may put it out of their power to afford those accommodations to the public, which its interests may require.

The Bank of the United States has recently declared its intention to continue its curtailments, but in what ratio we know not. It probably has due to it in this State about seven millions; and what portion of this amount our citizens may be called upon to pay before the next session of the Legislature, cannot now be determined. If this amount shall be called in rapidly, our banks must necessarily strengthen themselves by calling in a portion of their debt; and thus it will be in the power of the Bank of the United States, if it should have the disposition, to occasion serious embarrassments to all classes of the community, unless the Legislature make some suitable provision to guard against such a result.

It has been suggested to me by several intelligent and practical gentlemen from the city of New York, for whom and for whose opinion I entertain the highest respect, and who, I am sure, were governed by no motives of individual interest in this matter, that the establishment of a large banking institution in that city was called for at the present time. A capital of eight or ten millions was mentioned: and it was proposed that the State should take one half, and pay for it by a State stock, bearing an interest of four or five per cent. redeemable at the expiration of the charter; the balance of the stock to be distributed by commissioners to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, or in such other manner as should be thought best; the State to appoint its share of directors; the rate of discount

to be fixed at six per cent., and if deemed proper, the surplus profits over six or seven per cent. per annum to be paid into the State treasury; the institution to issue no notes under twenty dollars, and in other respects to be made subject to the general laws of the State, reserving to the Legislature the usual right to modify or repeal the charter.

It was urged that the stock issued by the State might readily be disposed in Europe for specie, and that such a charter would furnish a sufficient inducement to insure the necessary subscriptions for the residue of the capital; that such an institution would be able to take the debt now due to the United States Bank in this State, whenever it should be called in; to furnish the requisite facilities to the commercial interests of the city of New York in the discount and collection of the domestic exchange; to acquire a character in Europe which would enable it to sustain mercantile credit in times of revulsion in trade; and, in short, to exercise a healthful influence over all the diversified interests of that great city, and consequently over every branch of industry throughout the State.

Although many of the advantages anticipated from an institution of such a character, might and probably would be realized, there are, nevertheless, objections to this proposition, of serious if not preponderating weight. It is deemed by many to be objectionable in principle for any government to engage in the ordinary pursuits of individual enterprise. Such an institution, possessing ample powers over the currency of the State, which, properly directed, might be productive of salutary effects, might also, by misdirection of its efforts, be equally capable of producing serious and extensive injury. It might in its administration be subject to the fluctuations of political power, and thereby be in danger of becoming an engine wielded to subserve the interests of a party. It might, by the acquisition of political influence, openly take the field of party politics, and exhibit the disgusting spectacle, with which we are already too familiar, of a large monied corporation arrayed in political opposition to the government of the country.

Unless, therefore, such an institution, or one of a somewhat similar character, should be found indispensably necessary to enable us to counteract a greater evil, I should be unwilling to hazard so dangerous an experiment.

It has occurred to me, that a remedy, as well for the existing evil, as for the inconvenience which may in any event result from the withdrawal of the capital now employed by the Bank in this State, may be provided, by the issue of a State Stock, if necessary, to the amount of four or five millions of dollars, and by increasing the ability of the banks in the city of New York with loans of this stock, in such manner as would be perfectly safe to the State, and at the same time enable them to extend their accommodations so as to supply the amount of capital to be withdrawn by the Branch in that city. It is due to the city banks to say, that this suggestion does not proceed from them; they have thus far sustained themselves with creditable ability, and feel a perfect confidence in their resources to do so under any emergency that may happen; but the suggestion is intended for the relief of the whole community, by sustaining the markets for our agricultural and manufactured productions, and giving activity and vigor to commercial enterprise.

Should this measure be adopted, the necessity will at once be perceived of imposing upon certain persons, to be designated by the Legislature, the power and responsibility of carrying it into effect. Ample provision should be made to secure the regular payment of interest, and the ultimate redemption of the stock by the Banks to which the loans may be made, so that the state will neither be subject to inconvenience, nor incur any responsibility beyond the loan of its credit to stable and well conducted institutions. It may also be necessary to provide, that during the continuance of the loans to the Banks, they shall possess the power of discounting upon them as upon so much additional capital, without allowing them to extend their circulation beyond the limits now prescribed by law. The Banks in New York, from their position, must necessarily meet and sustain the first shock of any pressure upon the money market, and by strengthening them, therefore, we aid every branch of industry throughout the state. A depression in the city necessarily affects prices in the country, and operates to the injury of the agricultural, as well as the manufacturing and mercantile interests of the whole state. Should it be deemed advisable, a portion of this stock might be disposed of, and the avails loaned in the different counties of the state through the agency of the county loan officers, as has heretofore been done on several occasions, to the great relief of the community.

It is not doubted that the State, by the loan of its credit in some such manner, may, without incurring any loss or incon-

venience, do much to sustain the great interests of the people, if the necessity for it should arise; and I cannot entertain the slightest doubt that the measure would meet with their cordial approbation.

Being perfectly satisfied, that the energies and resources of this State, will enable it to bear up against any temporary depressions of business which can be anticipated; that in this desperate struggle by a great monied power to perpetuate its own existence by the force of pressure upon the community, the patriotism of the people will be found to rise, regardless of mere pecuniary sacrifices; and that it is the duty of the State to stand forth in its strength, and by the use of its credit, and the sanction of its name, to shield its institutions and its citizens from harm; I commit the entire subject to your deliberate consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

Albany, March 22, 1834.

THE MAN.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1834.

THE PAPER MONEY.

We are glad to perceive that the dominant party in our Legislature have at last evinced a disposition to do away, in part, with the unconstitutional paper money. The Albany Argus thus notices the proceedings alluded to, which will be found under our Legislative head today.

Mr. EDMONDS submitted an able and interesting report to the Senate yesterday, accompanied by bills which provide for a material alteration, and we think *improvement*, in the charters of our Banking institutions. These are, the gradual withdrawal from circulation of all notes under five dollars, substituting of course a specie currency for all the ordinary purposes; and restricting the issues, or circulation, in the case of the Highland Bank, to the amount of the capital. The circulation, by the existing provisions, is authorized to equal double the amount of the capital. In the House, however, it will be perceived that the subject has been taken up through bills offered by Mr. MARVIN, proposing to limit the circulation to *once and a half* of the amount of capital, and that the principle was tacitly adopted by a strong vote yesterday afternoon. In this shape, it may be expected to be made applicable to all the Banks in the State. This amendment of the several charters, as well as the general law for the withdrawal of the small Bank notes, in the course of a period of eighteen months, cannot fail, we think, to add to the stability of our Banking system, and to the improvement of the currency.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—We learn from the Evening Transcript that on Wednesday night a man named Joshua Reynolds, living at 102 Delancy street, committed a violent assault on a Mr. Baldwin, who resides in the same house, by stabbing him in five different places. The cause of the outrage was a dispute in relation to a clothes line in the yard. Although the wounds of Mr. Baldwin are very severe, it is expected that he will recover. Reynolds is under arrest.

DETECTION.—It has been ascertained that a missing letter addressed to the house of S. & M. Allen, in Boston, containing eight \$1000 bills, was stolen from the Post Office in that city by a boy attached to a daily paper office, who had access to the office at night. The money was nearly all recovered, and the boy placed in durance.

It is confidently asserted that the Bankites have determined to suspend business during the election, in order that they may attend at the polls and overawe the voters under their influence!!! Working Men, *now* the BALLOT may be of service to you. It has been little needed in this country till *now*.

The Pennsylvania Education Bill only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law. We are not acquainted with the details of this bill, but believe it is considered an improvement.

It is stated that Mr. Leslie is about to relinquish his appointment as professor of drawing at West Point. He is probably aware that the institution ought to be, and is likely to be broken up.

POLICE OFFICE.

THURSDAY MORNING—Before Justice Hopson.

Morris Conklin lives at Haverstraw—got his pockets chock full of kelter, and a pair of new square-toed boots on, and started off down to York. He hadn't been here long, before he fell in with a lady of the name of Catherine Simpson, who had a particular regard for him. "Oh, mighty," says he, she's a slick 'un, I guess." And so she was; for 'twasn't long before he had his pocket relieved of \$60—all the money he had in the world. The lady was brought up and committed.

Margaret Hurdy, of 113 Mulberry street, went to a card party in Leonard-street last night, and made such a noise about whose deal it was, that a watch man entered and took her to the watch house, where she was worse *dealt* with than she would have been had she staid at home. Some of the others begged, others cut and run, and there was a high time in securing the game. Several of them were laid low, while others tricked the watchman. But when his honor showed clubs, they threw up their hands. She was put in Bridewell, to look through diamond windows.

Eliza White, colored, stole a dozen silver spoons. Committed.

Harriet Smith, of Chapel street, was brought up, charged with stealing Elias Mark's watch. He had escorted her home from the theatre. She was discharged.

Wilson Page brought up for an assault and battery. Committed.

Two individuals were arrested yesterday afternoon, who were concerned in the robbery of a store at the corner of Mulberry and Hester streets, by Messrs. Hays and Homan. They were committed on trial.—*Eve. Transcript*.

"RED INK" EDITORS.—The Boston Gazette, of Monday, says:—"We are happy to state that there is no foundation for the report in circulation yesterday, touching an expected duel between the Editors of two of the daily morning papers. Through the interference of judicious friends, an arrangement of a decidedly pacific character has been entered into by the parties, which, we hope, will quiet the fears of their numerous friends.

SUICIDE.—The Columbia (Pa.) Spy, of Saturday, says: "We understand that Mr. Martin Nissly, a Methodist preacher, of Donegal township, hung himself in his own barn on Wednesday last, being discovered about 11 o'clock in the morning, suspended from a beam by a cord around his neck; and as he had been missing since nine, it was presumed he had been in that situation for more than an hour. He was in excellent circumstances, and we have heard no cause assigned for the act."

There has been a very animated debate and contest in the Louisiana Legislature, on a proposition to pledge the faith of the State for the payment of bonds to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, to raise the capital for a new Bank, called the Citizens Bank. The proposition was rejected.

The editor of the Hempstead Inquirer informs his readers that he has flogged his tom cat, and burnt up his old pullet. The organ of destructiveness must be largely developed on his cranium.—*Transcript*.

The ship Star, at Philadelphia, from Calcutta, has on board an elephant and arhinoceros.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Democratic Republican Electors of the 7th Ward, friendly to regular nominations, the general and state administrations, and the usages of the Republican Party, are requested to meet at E. WITHERELL'S, 207 Division street, THIS EVENING, (Friday) 28th inst. at half past seven o'clock, to hear the Report of their Nominating Committee, appointed to select suitable persons to be supported for Charter Officers at the ensuing election, and also to take such other measures preparatory to the election, as may be thought proper to promote the cause of the democratic party.

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MARRIAGES.

March 26, by the Rev. James Irvine, John McKenzie, to Miss Catharine W., youngest daughter of William Robertson, all of this city.

March 26, by the Rev. Mr. Macauley, Rev. Sumner Mandeville, to Miss Mary, daughter of John A. King, of this city.

DEATHS.

March 26, Lewis E. Fort, in the 65th year of his age.

At Butternuts, 3d instant, Elder Zaccheus Toby, in the 100th year of his age, having left five children, the eldest of whom is 75, and the youngest 60 years of age. Mr. Toby was a minister in the Baptist Church until within about four years.

In Woodford County, Ky., Gen. Marquis Calmes, in the 80th year of his age. Gen. C. was a Captain in the Revolutionary army, and distinguished himself by his bravery and exertions at the battle of Monmouth. He also served as a general in the northwestern army, under Gen. Harrison, in the late war.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY March 25.

Mr. Clay rose and stated that the Bank of Maryland had stopped payment—that a run had in consequence taken place upon the Union Bank of Maryland, in which the Secretary of the Treasury was a stockholder, and which was also one of the Deposit Banks. He had heard, also, that a treasury draft or drafts to the amount of 150,000 dollars had very recently been furnished by Mr. Taney to the Union Bank. He therefore submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of public deposits in the Union Bank, and as to the treasury drafts which had been furnished to the bank. The resolution was laid over until the next day. The question on granting Mr. Webster leave to bring in a bill for renewing the charter of the Bank, Mr. Webster moved to lay it on the table until the first of May, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 25.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama spoke of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means on Mr. Taney's letter.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 25.

Mr. Lansing made a long report, with a bill to reorganize the Chancery Circuits, and to provide for the appointment of additional Vice Chancellors.

Mr. Edmonds, from the Committee on banks and insurance companies, to which was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to banks, submitted a detailed report on that subject, and brought in two bills, one to prevent the circulation of small notes, and the other as an amendment to the bill heretofore reported by the committee, to incorporate the Highland Bank. [The first mentioned bill prohibits the issuing by any of the incorporated banks within this state, of notes, bills, or evidences of debt under the denomination of two dollars, after six months from the time of the passage of the act; of notes of a less denomination than three dollars, one year after the passing of the act, and of less than five dollars, eighteen months after the passing of the act. Any person who shall receive any bank note or bill, in violation of the above provision, after the period above mentioned, to forfeit the amount of the same to any person who may sue for the penalty. And any person who shall, at any time after the passage of the act, receive any bank note, bill or promissory note for the payment of money, issued by any state or sovereignty, or any body corporate or politic, not authorised to issue the same by the laws of this state, under the denomination of five dollars, to forfeit twice the nominal amount of the same.]

The other bill proposes an amendment to the bill to incorporate the Highland Bank, by restricting the amount of bills which it may at any time have in circulation, to the amount of the capital thereof, actually paid in and possessed.]

On motion of Mr. Edmonds, both bills were referred to the same committee of the whole to which the bill to incorporate the Highland Bank has been referred, and on motion of Mr. Macon, three times the usual number of copies of the report were ordered printed.

Mr. Van Schaick reported a bill to extend the fire limits of the city of New York.

ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 25.

A communication was received from the agent of the Sing Sing prison, in obedience to a resolution of the house, requiring a statement of the amount of salary paid by contractors to the agents superintending the labor of convicts in the prison; which was referred to the select committee, of which Mr. Humphrey is chairman, and ordered to be printed.

Bills read a third time and passed:—Relative to mortgages of personal property filed with county clerks. To incorporate the Genesee manual labor seminary.

The bill to incorporate the Oneida County Bank came up for a third reading. On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the question on its final passage was laid on the table, to await the fate of the bills about to be introduced to limit the issues of all the banks.

In the afternoon session, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Stevenson in the chair, on the bill for the relief of the New York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. [Appropriates \$5000 annually for five years, for the benefit of the institution.] The bill passed without amendment.

The same committee took up the bill to amend the act to create a fund for the benefit of creditors of certain corporations, &c. [The bill (which was introduced in the forenoon session,) provides that no bank hereafter to be chartered under that act, shall be allowed to issue notes to a greater amount than once and a half that of its capital, nor to discount beyond twice and a half that amount.]

On motion of Mr. Haight the first section of the bill was amended so that the restriction of the issues and discounts should take effect on the first day of January next.

Mr. Haight then moved further to amend the section so as to provide that the loans should not exceed twice and a half the aggregate amount of capital and the surplus money on hand. This amendment was adopted and the section, as amended, passed; as did also the remaining sections.

The same committee took up the first of the series of bills, introduced by Mr. Marvin, amending the charters of the several banks in the state so as to make them conform to the provisions of the amendment made to the safety fund law.

The committee rose, and the whole series of bills (79) were referred to the bank committee with the instructions proposed in committee.

The reports of the committee on the two other bills were agreed to, and they were ordered to a third reading.

AUTHORS.—I believe that a man may write himself out of reputation, when n body else can do it.—*Prof. to the Rights of Man.*

I HATE AND LOVE.

I hate the man who bows beneath
The rude oppressor's frown;
I hate him if misfortune's breath
Could melt his spirit down.

I hate the man who malice bears,
Whose heart with envy glows;
I hate him who, when danger glares,
Would stoop to ruthless foes.

I love the man who firm can stand
When storms are raging round;
I love him, for an ocean strand
His greatness will resound.

TO ELLEN TREE.

Oh, soul-enchanting Ellen Tree,
Whenever potent Fate's decree
Shall graft thee to another—
Although thou'lt cease to be a tree,
May all thy little branches be
As beauteous as their mother.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Italy, Ritchie, 102 days from Canton, to Tomlinson & Booth.
Ship Manchester, Weiderholdt, 12 days from Nassau, N. P.
Ship Eliza & Abbey, Foster, 6 days from Savannah.
Brig Sherer, Wooster, of Thomaston, 13 days from St. Croix, BE.
Brig Siatira, Hubbell, 4 days from Wilmington.
Brig York, Brown, 6 days from Charleston.
Brig Alexander, Havens, 4 days from Boston.
Brig Ann, of Newburyport, 14 days from Ponce, P. R.
Brig Emolument, Graves, 16 days from Apalachicola.
Brig Columbia, Sandford, 17 days from Apalachicola.
Brig Olive Branch, Hart, 3 days from Norfolk.
Brig Wave, Payne, from New Orleans, via Boston.
Schr. George Pollock, Chadwick, 3 days from Newbern, N. C.
Schr. Orbit, Fitz, of Bath, 15 days from Neuvitas, to F. Dodd.
Schr. Mayflower, Porter, 14 days from New Orleans.
Schr. Sarah, from Eastport.
Schooners Lucinda, Holmes, from St. Mark's; Warrington, Ireland, Washington, N. C.; Syntax, Sweetser, Virginia; Select, Concklin, Newbern; Cabinet, Sears, Boston. Benj. Bigelow, Wells, do.; Rochester, Loring, do.; Mary, Hawes, Thomaston;
Sloops Anawan, Bliven, Providence; Van Buren, Gold, North Kingston; Jupiter, Rogers, Norwich; James Lawrence, Mott, Sag Harbor.

CLEARED.

Ships Yazoo, Packard, New Orleans; Niagara, Beshier, Charleston—Brigs Aurora, (Sp.) Mercalador, Havana; Mobile, Woodside, Matanzas; Joseph Sprague, A. thony, Charleston; Charles Miller, Knight, Portland—Schooners American Coaster, Dixon, Washington, N. C.; Julia Marling, Oakley, Baltimore; Sun, Sherwood, Boston; Mail, Loring, do.; Pocasset, Hardy, do.; Olive, Hopkins, Norfolk; Pilot, Carr, Cuba.

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